letter of 1 Director of Archivist of	er. Is hereby rectassification SECRET/O IAL in accordance with the October 1978 from the NTRAL INTULIGENT Central Intelligence the United States. INFORMATION	CONTROL = U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY  CE AGENCY  REPORT  CD NO.	50X1-HUN
Next Review	Rumania		
SUBJECT	Plossti Bridge Crude Oil Refinery	DATE DISTR. 12 September 1950 NO. OF PAGES 2	
PLACE ACQUIRED DATE OF INFO.	<b>,</b>	NO. OF ENCLS.  (LISTED BELOW)  SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	50X1-HUN
6. S. C., ST AND OF ITS COSTENTS BIBITED BY LAW	Divant information effecting the national defense within the measure of the editional act so i.e. as ansude, its teachersish on the reviention iii any manner to an unautionized precs to pro- extremulation of this poles is producted.	THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION	
1.	The Ploesti Bridge Refinery was form under the name of Vega Refinery. It Nationalization Act, dated 11 June 19 assigned to the plant by the Rumanian work force consists of about 100 emp	n Government in the fall of 1018 The	50X1-HUM
2.	The refinery is located at the norther of the Ploesti-Paulesti-Tintea-Baicon the Ploesti-Valenii de Munte railroach highway serves as access road to the	ern edge of the town of Ploesti, west i highway, about 2,600 feet west of d line. The Ploesti-Tintes-Rainoi	
3.	The buildings and technical installat		
	a. Three pumphouses, of concrete cons 65 feet by 26 feet by 23 feet each	struction, at 100-foot intervals, ch. Two electric rotary numps, each	

- a. Three pumphouses, of concrete construction, at 100-foot intervals, 65 feet by 26 feet by 23 feet each. Two electric rotary pumps, each driven by a separate Gold-Duplex type 80 atmosphere electric motor with a capacity of 30 cubic meters per hour, are installed in each pumphouse. These pumps were supplied by the Soviet Union in 1947, but are of British origin, having been supplied by Great Britain to the Soviet Union during the war to be installed in the Baku oil fields where they were not needed.
- b. A mechanical workshop, concrete constructed, 130 feet by 26 feet by 20 feet, equipped with miscellaneous machine tools such as milling and boring machines, lathes, and welding apparatus (most of which are of outmoded design).
- c. A boilerhouse, a concrete building 130 feet by 26 feet by 20 feet, equipped with two outmoded ll-atmosphere Cornwall boilers.
- d. An electric workshop and storage section, a concrete building 130 feet by 26 feet by 20 feet. The switchboard of the electric measuring apparatus of the refinery is installed in the electric repair shop. The storage section is in the southern third of the building. Tools, spare valves and miscellaneous checking and measuring apparatus are stored there.

e. The concrete refinery building, 200 feet by 10 feet by 26 feet, with

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a single cooling tower on the southeastern side of each building (sic). The refining units for cracking follow the "Truevapor Phase" (sic) system.

- f. The administrative building is a one-story concrete structure, 200 feet by 40 feet. The pipeline administration is on the first floor and the central office of the Baicoi-Constanta pipeline is on the second floor.
- 4. One group of six 1,200 cubic meter sheet metal tanks arranged in one row is located on the northern side of the refinery at distances of from 230 to 260 feet from the concrete fencing of the plant area and 165 feet from the refinery building. Another group of four 1,200 cubic meter tanks is located in the southern part of the refinery at a distance of about 165 feet from the concrete fencing. Two 2,200 cubic meter tanks are situated east of the refinery. One 3,000 cubic meter tank is located between the two 2,200 cubic meter tanks east of the administration building. The refinery is connected with the Baicoi-Constants trunk pipeline, which crosses the northeastern corner of the refinery area.
- 5. The capacity of the refinery was about 1,650 tons of crude oil per day in 1943. As a consequence of war damages and bad work organization, production decreased after 1944 and was as low as about 1,100 tons per 24 hours in 1948.\* Increase of production is possible and is scheduled in the working plan of the Government. The following yields are obtained by refining the crude oil: gasoline 18 percent, Diesel oil 22 percent, heavy gas oil 18 percent, heavy kerosane 10 percent, light kerosene 10 percent, asphalt 10 percent, waste 12 percent. All the yields serve internal consumption. The shipments are carried out by rail. The railroad tank cars are loaded at the Teleajen loading platform near the Ploesti-Teleajen refinery. The products are carried to the loading platform via the pipeline.

Comment: The capacity of the refinery is too low. The capacity of the refinery was about 1.5 million tons and the cracking capacity about 230,000 tons per year in 1939. According to the Moniteur, 1946, Nos. 10 and 12, the annual capacity was approximately 1,060,000 and the cracking capacity about 250,000 tons per year in 1946.

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